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PREPARING THE WAY

Streatfeild's little book on *The Influence of Judaism of the Greek Period on the Earliest Developments of Christianity*¹ is a very useful survey. It covers a field in which most important investigations are being conducted by many scholars and real discoveries made.

The "Life and Thought" of the period are discussed in three chapters. The first is on "Politics and Propaganda," two subjects connected more by alliteration than logic. The effect of the Jews' political relations upon their religion, the influence of the "Dispersion," and the progress of proselytizing are the subjects treated.

In chapter ii, on "Worship and Education," the development of the Synagogue, of Sabbath laws, of the Canon and use of Scripture, and of the Pharisees is discussed. Chapter iii deals with "Apocalyptic Thought and Literature," treating the works themselves and certain prominent features of apocalyptic belief such as "Heaven and Hell," "Judgment and Resurrection," "Angels," "Demons," and the "Son of Man."

Part II, entitled "Language," contains three detached studies, the first of which is a discussion, well worth reading, of the "Lingua Franca" of the age, the Koine. Chapter v, on "The Question of Canonicity," discusses the formation of the Old Testament Canon and the character of the apocryphal writings. Chapter vi offers a most useful series of parallels exhibiting the use of Apocrypha and Pseudepigrapha in the New Testament.

The brief discussions under these various topics, showing how the New Testament writers take up and carry on the ideas which the Apocrypha had evolved, are especially helpful. Mr. Streatfeild, partly by the very brevity of his survey, has succeeded in conveying the right impression with regard to the continuity of development from Judaism into Christianity. The appendixes are a very useful collection of materials for detailed study. In general the book, though fragmentary, is a valuable summary of progress.

No writer could cover such a large field without expressing opinions from which others would dissent. Was there really a Pharisaic type of apocalyptic (p. 46), or was Pharisaism decidedly non-apocalyptic in temper and sympathies? In discussing the title "Son of Man" Mr. Streatfeild shows no evidence of having heard the suggestion that the

¹ *Preparing the Way: The Influence of Judaism of the Greek Period on the Earliest Developments of Christianity*. By Frank Streatfeild. New York: Macmillan, 1918. xix+205 pages. \$1.25.

one who appears on the clouds of heaven with the Ancient of Days in Daniel was an angel (p. 73). Had Judaism ever reached the masses in the Roman Empire so that they really had lost faith in paganism (p. 86)? Was not one of the difficulties the early Christian preachers faced just this, that many words and phrases which they understood in one way owing to their Jewish training and use of the Septuagint were understood differently by their gentile hearers (p. 52)?

These questions serve to call attention to the numerous unsettled problems which make this one of the most fascinating fields of New Testament research.

C. C. McCOWN

PACIFIC SCHOOL OF RELIGION

THE STYLE AND LITERARY METHOD OF LUKE

In this study¹ of the diction of the Third Gospel and of Acts, prepared as a thesis for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Harvard University, Professor Cadbury treats the following topics: "The Size of Luke's Vocabulary," "Literary Standard of the Vocabulary," and "The Alleged Medical Language of Luke," adding an excursus, "Medical Terms in Lucian." Luke's vocabulary contains 2,697 words; Paul's, 2,170 (p. 3) or 2,180 (p. 2).

In discussing the second topic Dr. Cadbury classifies Luke's vocabulary from α to ϵ and finds, of the 475 words of the Gospel and Acts considered to be significant, 29 per cent to be common Attic words, 6 per cent to be words used chiefly by one writer before Aristotle, 18 per cent to be words chiefly found in poetry, 42 per cent to be words found in post-classical prose, including Aristotle, and 5 per cent to be words first appearing in Luke.

Under the third topic he takes up the theory advanced by Hobart in 1882 and subsequently widely adopted, that technical medical terms and professional interest appear so abundantly in Luke's writings as to prove that their author was a Greek physician. Postulating that "examples of medical language in an author in order to have their fullest weight should be words that are used elsewhere only or mainly in medical writers," Dr. Cadbury shows that, of the 400 terms cited by Hobart, 80 per cent are found in LXX and 90 per cent in Josephus.

¹ *The Style and Literary Method of Luke. Part I, The Diction of Luke and Acts.* Harvard Theological Studies VI. By Henry J. Cadbury. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1919. 72 pages. \$1.25.